

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, MAY 11. 1736.

Nº 272.



It is nothing strange, that the Advocate of a defeated, despairing Faction, should increase in Profligacy, and that Enmity to a just Government should grow into an Hatred of Justice itself.

I was not therefore surprized to find the *Craftsman*, in his Paper of Saturday last, talking of Subjects of Importance which he had advanced, which his Antagonists would not answer, or could not answer.

I have been long acquainted with his natural Addition to Fibbing, I will not say Lying, for fear I should provoke the Resentment of this Monopolizer of *Billinggate*, who notwithstanding, is ungrateful enough to revile the Parent that bore him, that suckled him, that brought him up, to whom he owes all his Education, and by whom he is, what he is; for was it not *Billinggate* that first made him a Publick Scold? was it not *Billinggate* that made him a Political Brawler? was it not *Billinggate* that taught him Detraction, Calumny, and Scurrility, that advanced him to be an Engine of State Defamation, through which all manner of Abuse and Filth is convey'd in a continual Stream? Does it then become the *Craftsman* to bewray his own Nest?

BUT to return, though from my Acquaintance with the *Craftsman's* abandon'd Disregard to Truth, I could not be surprized at any thing he asserted on account of his Falshood; yet it mov'd my Indignation, that he should treat the Publick in so contemptuous a Manner; that he should hope to impose upon all Men, what every Man could contradict.

HAS Mr. D'Anvers advanced any Subject of Importance that has been entirely unanswered? If he has, why does he not mention what it is, that he may be answered? Is it his honest Account of *Lorain* that has not been answer'd? or is it his wife Alarm from the *Tuscan Ports*? Did he not build all his Arguments concerning the Importance of *Lorain* to the Empire upon this single Supposition, that the *Dutchy of Lorain* was recover'd from under the Thumb of France by the Treaty of *Ryswick*? and was not this prov'd false from the Words of the Treaty itself? Was it not shewn, that *Lorain* was as much expos'd as ever, to the Power of France, and the Roads thereof still open to her Armies?

THIS was demonstrated from the Treaty of *Ryswick*, the express Words of which are, 'The Country shall be always open for the King's Soldiers to march to, and return from the Frontier Towns, without any Obstacle or Impediment;' it became then unnecessary to ramble after the *Craftsman* through all his imagined Consequences and Conclusions, when the Premises from whence they were drawn were demolished, when the Foundation was taken away, and the supposed Fact upon which they were built, shewn to be false.

BUT it was proper to call upon the *Craftsman*, either to acknowledge his Error, or to defend his own Account of the Treaty of *Ryswick*; and he was accordingly desired to shew, that the Treaty of *Ryswick* shut the Roads of *Lorain* to the Armies of France; that the Fortifications of *Nancy* were demolished to strengthen *Lorain* against France, and that that *Dutchy* was no longer expos'd to her Power, or dependent on her Mercy.

THIS the *Craftsman* has never attempted to shew; this he cannot shew: It is the *Craftsman* then who has been called upon, and has not answered; and just the same Part has he acted with regard to his Alarm of Danger from the *Tuscan Ports* passing into the Hands of *Don Carlos*. All the Terrors that he scatter'd on this Head, and all the Reasonings that he brought to support his Clamour, were founded on a Supposition, that the Arguments which prevail'd upon us and our Allies, in the Year 1710, to refuse the *Tuscan Ports* to the Duke of *Anjou*, are as strong now in the Case of *Don Carlos* as they were then.

BUT so far was this from being the Truth, that there was not one of those Circumstances in the present Case, which made it dangerous to give the *Tuscan Ports* to the Duke of *Anjou*; it was shewn that they were not refused to the Duke of *Anjou*, merely as a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*; no, not even as King of Spain; but they were refused to him as a Prince, whom the Allies expected to see on the Throne of France, from the sickly Constitution of the then Dauphin, who was an Infant

but of two Years old, and all that stood between the Crown of France and the Duke of *Anjou*.

THE *Allies* had seen three Dauphins die in less than a Year, and when the only one left was of so weak and tender a Constitution, that nobody expected his Days would be many, it was no Wonder that they were cautious of giving the *Tuscan Ports* to the Duke of *Anjou*. But the Case of *Don Carlos's* Possession of these Ports is attended with no such Circumstances; there is nothing similar in it but his being a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*, but at such a Distance from the Crown of France, that nobody will say there is any thing to be feared on that Head.

THUS the *Craftsman's* Clamour of Danger from the *Tuscan Ports* being given to *Don Carlos*, was found to stand upon no better Grounds than his Account of *Lorain*; and the *Craftsman's* Behaviour with regard to both has been the same; he has been silent since he has been detected; he has not pretended to prove that the Roads of *Lorain* were not open to the Armies of France, notwithstanding the Treaty of *Ryswick*; he has not pretended to prove that there is a Parity of Circumstances between *Don Carlos's* having the Ports of *Tuscany* at this Time, and the Duke of *Anjou's* having them in the Year 1710: He has not, I say, proved this, nor offer'd to prove it, notwithstanding he avers, that all the Arguments on this Subject are stronger now than they were then.

IF these are the Subjects of Importance, which, the *Craftsman* says, are intirely unanswered, the Publick will determine upon them from whom they ought first to expect an Answer, and how impudently false is all that he has said. If they are other Subjects of Importance which the *Craftsman* hints at, he ought to name them; for, I believe, nobody in the World knows them but himself, and then too he may depend upon an Answer.

FOR the present I shall conclude with advising him not to assume to himself the Judgment-Seat, but to leave it to the Publick, whose Right it is, and to whose Tribunal we appeal. Let the Publick determine between the *Craftsman* and his Opponents, who they are that breathe the noblest Spirit of *Billinggate*; who they are whose Mouths are never opened but in Abuse, whose Language is all Defamation, and whose Wit is all Scurrility.

BRETAGNUS.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Bastia, April 13. O. S.

THEODORE Baron de Neuhoef, accompanied by the chief Malecontents of the Island of Corsica, went some Days ago to Alesani, a Place near the Town of Corte, where was a numerous Assembly, who, as if they had been the Representatives of this Island, acknowledged Theodore for their Viceroy; and by an Act drawn up for that Purpose with more than ordinary Ostentation, they not only conferred that Title on him, but other Dignities, by which the Great Men in all the States of Europe are distinguished. Theodore, to give himself the greater Lustre, has chose a Physician, one Dr. Costa, for his Keeper of the Seals. He has declared the famous Don Lewis de Giffery General in Chief of his Forces; and the Person he has appointed for his Auditor General is one Aitelli, who was formerly Parson of a Parish, and during the Troubles, took a military Commission. He has also appointed a Deputy Viceroy, a Treasurer, and made a plentiful Distribution of Offices among others of the Party. He has created Dr. Gafari first Baron of the Kingdom; and to render the Deliberations of the Assembly more grave and solemn, he has formed a Council consisting of 18 Persons, with the Title of Senators, of whom 12 are chose from the Country on his Side the Mountains, and 6 from the other Side. These Senators, to shew that the Publick Good is their View, have already made an Order, that the Viceroy shall impose no Tax without their Consent. They have taxed every Household at 3 Livres per Annum, but Widows and Orphans are to be Tax free for 5 Years. Theodore, to preserve an Equality in the Distribution of his Favours, has appointed a Lieutenant General beyond the Mountains, with a Col. and several Captains under him: And he has not only

sent Money to pay the new Officers their Salaries, but has sent some to Porto Vecchio for raising Soldiers, who are to be employed for the Guard of that Harbour, under 6 Captains already nominated. What gives very great Success to these Regulations, is the Plenty of Money, which was never known here before. The chief Species are Louis-d'Ors, Chequins, and Portuguese Pieces. The Malecontents, flattered with this Appearance of Grandeur, went to attack the Posts in the Hands of the Genoese, and took Sarfene, where they made the Governor and his Garison Prisoners, and found 500 Muskets, and a great Quantity of Ammunition; and now they have on the Land Side blocked up this City. Two foreign Ships of War, bearing an unknown Flag, are also arrived at Porto Vecchio, which is but 12 Miles from this City, and have brought the Malecontents a further Supply of two Mortars, besides Cannon, 500 Bombs, and 8000 Muskets, besides a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions. Their taking of Porto Vecchio, which, it seems, they intend to fix on for a Place of Arms, and for the Rendezvous of the Ships and Succours they expect from abroad, incommodes us not a little.

Leghorn, April 16. O. S. We hear from Corsica, that it has been resolved in the General Assembly there, to keep up a Body of 2000 foreign Troops. The Viceroy of Theodore has caused an Edict to be published, whereby he invites all the Corsicans who continue attached to the Republick of Genoa, to come and join those who have shaken off its Yoke, for which he allows them 20 Days, and, after that, he threatens those who stand out with Death and Forfeiture of their Estates.

Rome, April 17. O. S. The Inhabitants of Veletri, and other Parts of the Campagna di Roma, obstinately refuse to lay down their Arms till the Spanish Troops in the Ecclesiastical State are gone. Cardinal Barberini, who is Bishop and Prince of Veletri, went thither on that Occasion, accompanied by the Marquis Vitelli, the Pope's Commissary for foreign Affairs, and having summoned the Heads of the Mutineers, they represented to the Inhabitants, 'That their Pretension was unjust; that the Spanish Troops only took the Ecclesiastical State in their Way to Naples; that it was unreasonable to complain of their Stay, at the same time that they hindered them from proceeding thro' their City; that the surest Method to prevent bad Consequences, was to let those Troops pass quietly; and that their General Officers had promised to hinder them, not only from committing any Violences, but also from shewing any Marks of Resentment.' But tho' the Bishop was received with great Marks of Joy, all his Representations have been to no Purpose; for the Inhabitants of Veletri not only refuse to lay down their Arms, but have engaged those of other Places in the Campagna di Roma to follow their Example; and there are actually near 20,000 Men that hover about the Spaniards, and seem resolved to oppose their Passage, if not to attack them by Surprise. The Cardinal Acquaviva, the Count de Marillac, &c. having had Conferences upon this Occasion, concluded, that the best Expedient would be to send for a Reinforcement of Spanish Troops to join the others, and oblige the Inhabitants to be more civil. And by a Courier just now arrived from Viterbo, we have Advice, that a Reinforcement is a cordingly arrived at the Bridges of Solara and Montara, to the Number of 2500 Men. Such is the Animosity of these Veletrians, that this Week they stopped a Courier from Naples, and detained him till he satisfied them that he belonged to the Dutchess of Parma.

The Chevalier de St. George has taken Leave of the Pope, in order to go a-hunting with his Sons, who set out for that Sport last Monday, along with the Son of the French Ambassador.

Two rich Jews are committed to Prison, for having sent great Sums of Money out of this City and the Ecclesiastical State, notwithstanding the Pope's Prohibition.

The Courier sent by Cardinal Acquaviva to Madrid, with the Account of the late Tumult, is returned. We hear, that immediately after his Arrival at the Spanish Court, a great Council was held, which lasted above 8 Hours, wherein, 'tis said, it was resolved to demand signal Satisfaction for the Insults committed against the Spanish Nation.



Last Week as the Clerks of the Vatican Church were opening the Doors, they found a Silver Lamp missing from the High Altar, and searching for the Thief, they perceived him hid in the Chapel of the Crucifix; upon which they first caned him, and then delivered him up to Justice.

Genoa, April 17. O. S. The Marquis Doria, formerly Ambassador from this Republic to the Court of France, died here 3 Days ago.

Naples, April 13. O. S. Some Commotions having happened lately in Calabria, and two other Provinces in this Kingdom, the President of the Criminal Court of this City is gone thither to enquire into the Causes. As the Italian Soldiers in Garison here have frequent Quarrels with the Inhabitants, and one lately, in which several were wounded, all the Soldiers of that Nation are forbid to carry Arms of any sort in the City, when they are not upon Duty. An Augmentation is also made of the Patroles both of Foot and Horse, which go the Rounds every Night thro' the Streets, to keep the Inhabitants in Order, and to hinder any nocturnal Assemblies that may tend to disturb the publick Tranquility.

Parma, April 21. O. S. The Spaniards, when they evacuated this Place and Placentia, carried off with them all the Artillery in both the Towns and Castles; upon which the Emperor's Commissaries have entered their Protest. Prince Lobkowitz is arrived here to command for the Emperor, and an Imperial Garison is expected here every Day, a Detachment of Imperialists having actually entered Placentia.

Vienna, April 24. O. S. Two Days ago the Empress Dowager Amelia gave Collars and Crosses to 31 Ladies, whom she has created of the Order of the *Starry Cross*, in the room of such Ladies of that Order as have died since the 3d of September last.

As to the Succession of Prince Eugene we are assured, that, some Days before his Death, he declared to M. Koch, Agent of the Aulick Council of War, that as he had nothing but what he had acquired in the Service of the House of Austria, he was resolved to make the Emperor his Universal Heir; and indeed 'tis not to be doubted that such was his Royal Highness's Intention, only his sudden Death hindered him from committing it to Writing. Till the Emperor's Resolution as to this Matter be known, the Marshals of his Hereditary Dominions are to be the Administrators of the Deceased's Estate.

The Keeper of the Prince's Menagerie, which is the finest in Europe, affirms, that the same Night that the Prince died, the finest of the Lyons roared in an uncommon Manner, and has been surprisingly melancholy ever since. His Royal Highness had, long before his Death, set apart the Interest of 200,000 Florins he lent to the States of Austria, for the Maintenance of this Menagerie and his Garden.

Yesterday a Proclamation was made by Sound of Trumpet, that the Land Tax, which was imposed on account of the late War, shall be continued this Year.

Dresden, April 26. O. S. An Express is arrived from the Court of Warsaw, with Orders to the Regency of this Electorate to go into six Weeks Mourning for the Death of Prince Eugene.

Hamburg, April 30. O. S. The last Letters from Petersburg say, that a Plan is published there of the City of Alope, and of the Field of Battle of the Russian Army posted along the River Don to the Black Sea, for the Space of 15 Leagues, which is fortified with a double Entrenchment and 80 Field Pieces; that on the 30th of March last the Count Munich summoned the Governor, by a Trumpeter, to surrender the Place in a Fortnight's Time, or else that he should be made Prisoner of War with all his Garison. They add, that the Place is victualled only for two Months.

Lisbon, April 5. O. S. The Corpse of the late Infante Don Carlos is deposited in the Church of the Canons Regular of St. Austin, till it is removed to the Tomb of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family.

The Brazil Fleet, consisting of 25 Merchant Ships, is sailed under Convoy of three Men of War. A Decree is published, forbidding all the Inhabitants of Brazil to send Diamonds and Gold into the Islands under his Majesty's Dominion in the Indies.

Dublin, May 4. Yesterday his Grace the Lord Lieutenant reviewed the Regiment of Dragoons commanded by Sir Adolphus Oughton, in the Park, which made a fine Appearance. There were great Numbers of Nobility and other Spectators; after which his Grace gave a grand Entertainment to the General Officers in the Park. The three Regiments of Foot were drawn out on the Occasion; and upon his Grace's drinking the Healths of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, they fired three Volleys, and were answered by the Cannon at the Barracks.

Last Night there were great Rejoicings in this City, on account of the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Saturday last — Vicars, a Custom-house Officer, was loft in the Breaches on the Murrow of Wicklow.

Yesterday arrived his Majesty's Yacht from Park-Gate. We hear his Grace the Lord Lieutenant will embark next Week for England, several of his Grace's Things being already gone.

Edinburgh, May 4. Yesterday, in Honour of the Royal Nuptials, the Magistrates of this City set the Musick-Bells a-ringing in the Morning. At Noon the Water-works played, and soon after the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Members of the Council Ordinary and Extraordinary, attended by several Persons of Quality, Commissioners of the Revenue, Officers of the Army, and others, repaired to the Borough Room, where they drank Healths to the King, Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, to all the Royal Family, Sir Robert Walpole, his Grace the Duke of Argyle, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ilay, and many others, at each a Platoon of small Arms, while the Water-works play'd, and Musick-bells rung; and at Eight the great Bells took place. The Solemnities on the Part of the Military, had been fixed to this Day, by Orders from Major General Moyle; his Excellency is to give an Entertainment at his Lodgings in Abbey-hill, the Welsh Fusiliers are to parade in the Abbey-Court before a Bonfire; and early this Morning the Flag was displayed from the Castle.

Norwich, May 8. Saturday last Timothy Balderstone, Esq; Capt. of the Hon. Artillery Company, and General Receiver for the Land-Tax, was chose Mayor of this City for the Year ensuing, without Opposition.

The same Morning came into this City, a Party of Lord Mark Kerr's Dragoons, which were billeted at the several Inns, according to the Mayor's Order: And as that Day was appointed for the Rejoicings, on Account of the Prince of Wales's happy Marriage with the Princess of Saxe-Gotha, about 7 o'Clock in the Afternoon the Dragoons, in their Regimental Cloaths, with the Officers at their Head, drew up before Mr. Mayor's Door, and walk'd before him into the Market-place, where they perform'd their Exercise, whilst the Mayor and the rest of the Court, with their Friends, went to the Hall, to drink the King, Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, the Royal Family's, Sir Robert Walpole's, and other Loyal Healths; after which they came down to the Bonfire, and repeated the same Healths, the Dragoons firing a Volley at each Health, amidst a surprising Number of Spectators, the Market at that Time being all illuminated, which made the most splendid Appearance that has been seen; and the whole City was illuminated on this happy Occasion, the Bells rang all the Day, the great Guns were fired several Times, and the Day ended with the utmost Demonstrations of Joy. Also the Prisoners on the Castle-Hill made great Rejoicings.

At an Assembly held last Monday, the Right Worshipful Mr. Mayor and the whole Court, unanimously agreed to Address his Majesty on the happy Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

Last Wednesday Morning James Fisk, Matthew Lepper, George Wilthy, and William Care, four Transports, were sent from the Castle for Transportation.

On Thursday the Sessions for the County of Norfolk ended, when John Ulph being convicted of attempting to break out of Gaol, was fined 5 l. to suffer three Years Imprisonment, and to find two Sureties in 30 l. each for his good Behaviour for 7 Years, from the End of the 3 Years. William Scot, and John King, for petty Larceny, were order'd to be whipt; and Daniel Bunwell, taken up for Begging, was order'd to be whipt, and pass'd away. The same Day one Woods was brought to the Castle, for breaking into the House of Mr. Reade of Southwaltham. Also a Smuggler was brought to the same Place, by a Party of Dragoons.

This Week Thomas Wright of Weyherd, and Samuel Sawyer of Westleton, both in the County of Suffolk, and Philip Ward alias Ratts, of Wortwell in the County of Norfolk, were sent to Ipswich Gaol by Justice Betts, for breaking open the House of James Foreman of Walpole, and taking from thence about 10 l. in Money.

The Woman condemn'd at Yarmouth for the Murder of the Dutchman, is to be hang'd there next Friday.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday between 4 and 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon died, without Issue, at his House in Hanover-street, Sir Cecil Wray of Branston in the County of Lincoln, Bart. He died possessed of 3000 l. per Annum in England and Ireland. The Tide goes to a Gentleman in Yorkshire. Sir Cecil was a Descendent of

Sir Christopher Wray, Speaker of the House of Commons in Queen Mary's Time, and Lord Chief Justice of England in the succeeding Reign.

The Man who was sent to Canterbury to see whether the Person confined there by the Mayor, was the same that was rescued on Thursday Se'nnight, has brought Word back he is the same Man, and made Oath of it before the Mayor. His Name is Thomas White alias Casey.

By the Act for laying a Duty on the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, no Person, after the 29th of September, is to retail them in less Quantity than two Gallons, without paying 50 l. for a Licence, and 100 l. per Gallon for all such Liquors or Strong Waters, by whatever Name or Names they are or may be called.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 147 1-half. India 174 1-4th. South Sea 97 5-8ths. Old Annuity 111. New ditto 110 7-8ths to 111. Three per Cent. Annuity 104 1-8th to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 116 1-8th to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 14 to 1-8th. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 61. 2 s. to 3 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 7 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 12 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 7 l. to 2 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 4 to 6 Premium. English Copper 21. 3 s. Prem. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 to 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 114.

This Day is Published,

[Price One Shilling]

AN Epistle to his Grace the Duke of Grafton. With Strazis on the Nuptials of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Printed for A. Dodd near Temple-bar; and are to be had at the Royal Exchange and Westminster-Hall.

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PART II.

Begins with the Grand Revolution of Charlemain, and carries on the Royal and Princely Genealogies of Europe down to these Times; concluding with those of the British Isles.

By JAMES ANDERSON, D.D.

N. B. There is in this Book the Genealogy of the Princess of Saxe-Gotha's Family.

P. S. There are a few Copies printed on Royal Paper for the Curious. Price bound Two Guineas.

Printed for C. Davis in Pater-noster-Row, near Awer-Corner.

Where may be had, lately published,

The History of Queen ANNE; wherein all the Civil and Military Transactions of that Memorable Reign are faithfully compiled from the best Authorities, and impartially related. The whole intermixed with several authentick and remarkable Papers; together with all the important Debates in Parliament. A compleat List of the most eminent Persons who died in the Course of this Reign; with proper Characters of those who rendered themselves most conspicuous in Church and State. Illustrated with a regular Series of all the Medals that were struck to commemorate the Great Events of this Reign; with a Variety of other useful and ornamental Plates. By Mr. A. BOYER. There are a few Copies printed on Royal Paper.

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Bottle in the World, lately much improved, which smells to, momentarily fetches the most dismal fainting or swooning Fits, and in a Moment removes Flushings, Vapours, Dulness, Head-ach, Megrims, &c. It takes off all heavy Sleepiness, retards Swoonings, keeps up the Spirits to a Miracle, and by its Use admits of no Fainting; but invigorates and enlivens the whole Man, recreates and makes cheerful, tho' never so sad, and in a Moment raises all the faintest Faculties.

It is also to be taken inwardly by Drops, which effectually takes off and eradicates the very Cause; for it potently relieves, comforts, and strengthens the Brain, creates and corroborates the Stomach, removes Sickness from it, helps Digestion, cleanses the Blood; and, in a Word, is the greatest Cordial, Stomachick, Hepatick, and powerful Aromatick possible. It instantly diverts from, and prevents the bad Consequences of any sudden, nauseous, offensive Smells; therefore is extremely necessary for all Gentlemen, Ladies, &c. always to be carried in their Pockets.

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